

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 195.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Judge Lochran, of St. Paul, Commissioner of Pensions.

BRILLIANT RECORD AS A SOLDIER.

He Served Through the War for the Union and was in the Famous First Minnesota Regiment, Which Did Gallant Duty at Gettysburg—A Peruvian Mob Insults Our Flag—An American Consulate Attacked and Ransacked While the Police Look On—Action of the Government. Other Capital Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day:

Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain.

William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

Also a number of postmasters in the south and west.

Judge Lochren's reputation as a jurist is of the first order and his military record is particularly brilliant. He is 57 years of age and was born in Vermont where he was educated in the public schools and admitted to the bar. He went to Minnesota in 1857 and practiced his profession, but when the war broke out he was one of the first men in the state to abandon his civil pursuits and enlist in the first Minnesota regiment. His service during the war was severe, culminating at Gettysburg where his regiment made the famous charge that checked Pickett's onslaught. Out of the 300 men who made that charge only forty came out whole and young Lochren who started on the rush as a first lieutenant of Company E, came out in command of the regiment, every officer above his grade having been killed or wounded.

When the war was over Mr. Lochren returned to Minnesota and resumed the practice of law. He was very popular and was twice the Democratic caucus nominee for a seat in the United States senate. In 1882 he was appointed by a Republican governor to a judgeship on the circuit bench and at the expiration of his appointment was re-elected to the same place without opposition. He has never sought office and his popularity is best attested by the fact that although he is a Democrat his candidacy for the place to which he is nominated was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Republican legislature of Minnesota.

The nominee for minister to Spain, Mr. Taylor, is a lawyer living at Mobile and his reputation is high. He was strongly recommended to Secretary Blaine by Senator Morgan as one of the arbitrators or counsel for the United States in the Bering arbitration, and was also strongly endorsed by Mr. Phelps and some of the leading lawyers of New York.

OUR FLAG INSULTED.

It was Chile during the last administration; it may be its neighbor, Peru, during this. It appears that the United States consulate at one of the Peruvian ports has been sacked by a mob with apparent police sanction. The officer acting as consular agent for the United States was fired upon and wounded in the foot. The news comes in a brief telegram through the United States minister to Peru. He omitted such essential details as the name of the place and the names of the wounded officer, or they were dropped from his dispatch in the telegraphic transmission. His telegram is as follows:

"LIMA, April 5.

"At [place omitted] mob attacked Masonic lodge, sacked building and burned fixtures in the street. Incidentally, United States consulate was invaded; furnishings destroyed and acting consular agent shot in foot. Archives saved. Squad of Peruvian police looked on while the mob performed work without interference. The mail brings the particulars.

"(Signed.)

Secretary Gresham conferred with the President on the matter and this afternoon sent the following telegram to the minister:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1893.

"Hicks, Minister, Lima:
"Protest against failure of authorities to afford protection to consulate, and if facts are well established ask expression of regret, prompt prosecution of the guilty parties and reparation for injury to American property and person.

"(Signed.)

There is but one consulate in Peru, that at Callao. In this position Mr. Aquilla J. Daugherty, of Illinois, appointed during Mr. Harrison's administration, stands on the record as consul. There are under him seven consular agencies, the occupants of which positions are doubtless mostly merchants of the country who are paid by fees, and these fees seem to be very small, inasmuch as only two make any returns at all to the department of fees collected, and those returns are under \$35 a year. These consular agents are as follows:

Cerro De Pasco, M. C. McNulty; Chiclayo, Alfred Zale; Mondo, William R. Griffith; Paiza, John F. Hopkins, Jr.; Piura, Emilio Clark; Truxillo, Edward Gottfried; Tumbes, William Baldini.

Whether the outrage complained of occurred at one of these smaller places or at Callao, no one at the department can determine from the telegram, but inasmuch as it comes from Lima, the impression prevails that the scene of the outrage was one of the interior points. This impression is further strengthened by the knowledge in the department that in many cases where the natives assault sub-consulates the trouble is not due to any antagonism to the country represented, but to prejudice and ill feeling against the representative personally. This not an uncommon occurrence in South America or in other parts of the world where the acts of a mercantile consular agent are resented by the people, who would respect the acts of a citizen of the United States duly appointed to a full consular position.

It is believed that the matter will be satisfactorily explained in a short time. Secretary Gresham's action in the matter was marked by promptness and caution. The demands are predicated

on a corroboration of the facts as stated briefly by the minister.

THE DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President had a comparatively light day. But few new applications for office were presented to him, and the senators and representatives who called came mainly for the purpose of looking after the cases already in the oven.

The President reaffirmed his home rule policy to-day. To a couple of congressmen who called upon him to discuss territorial appointments, he stated that it is his intention to adhere to the plan for selecting appointees to positions in the territories from among residents, state and local. He will not depart from this rule, save in cases where the local candidates are manifestly unfit for office and it becomes necessary to seek elsewhere for the proper men for the places.

A new candidate for Indian commissioner has appeared in the person of Prof. Marcellus Marshall, of Gilmer county, W. Va. He was introduced to the President to-day by Congressman Pendleton, who at the same time presented Col. Alex Campbell, of Bethany, who would like to be consul general at Melbourne.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The secretary of the navy has decided upon the official programme of the review of the United States and foreign ships of war which by act of Congress will take place in New York harbor on the 27th inst.

The men of war will be anchored in two columns extending from Twenty-sixth street up North river, the foreign ships on the New York side.

While the Dolphin, carrying the President of the United States, is passing between the columns that portion of North river between the American columns and the New York shore will be closed and all traffic suspended.

After the Dolphin has anchored at the head of the line vessels of all kinds may circle around the fleet going up on the New Jersey side of the river, but the passage between the two columns will be closed until the President has landed from the Dolphin and the review thereby terminated.

The President and members of his cabinet will be received on board the Dolphin at 10:30 a. m. off Twenty-third street, North river.

The Dolphin will then get under way, and followed by the coast survey steamer Blake and the steamer Monmouth, will proceed up the river between the columns of United States and foreign men-of-war.

The Blake will carry the members of the diplomatic corps—the Monmouth the judges of the supreme court, senators and representatives of the United States and governors of states, accompanied by one staff officer. No other invitations will be issued for the review.

The Dolphin proceeding between the columns, will, as she passes the various ships, be saluted with the honors laid down by international treaties due to the chief of state, and arriving at the head of the columns will anchor between them. The Blake will anchor at the head of the foreign, and the Monmouth of the American column.

The flag officers and the captains of the men of war will be received on board the Dolphin and be presented to the President of the United States, who will entertain them at lunch. Lunch will be at the same time served on the Blake and the Monmouth to the guests on board.

The review will terminate by the return of the Dolphin, Blake and Monmouth through the lines, and when the President's flag is hauled down from the Dolphin it will be saluted by 21 guns by all of the men of war present.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

The Brazilian legation in this city has received a cablegram from the foreign office in Rio Janeiro relating to the trouble in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The telegram stated that the report of serious engagements between the revolutionists and the government forces printed in the United States and European press were exaggerated, for reason that the revolutionists avoided coming into conflict with the troops. The affair at Alegrete, the telegram stated, at which it was made to appear that the revolutionists were signally successful, was a conflict between a body of patriotic citizens without equipment or organization, and a portion of the revolutionary forces. In the one battle that has occurred, according to the telegram, there were but fifty soldiers of the 36th regiment engaged, and they gained a decisive victory. The telegram closes with the assurance that the army is entirely loyal; that no desertions have occurred, and that every order has been obediently executed.

MRS. CLEVELAND WILL TOUCH THE BUTTON.
Mrs. Cleveland has decided not to accept the invitation of the Columbian Exposition directory to be present at the formal opening of the World's Fair. She will, however, take part in the opening ceremonies through the medium of an electric wire which will connect the white house with the exposition grounds. The society of the Daughters of the Revolution recently decided to have a memorial bell cast within the fair grounds and Mrs. Cleveland was invited to touch a wire through which a current will pass to an electrical automatic arrangement and turn the molten metal, of which it will be composed, into the mould. As she will not be in Chicago, Mrs. Cleveland will touch the button at the white house, and this afternoon Private Secretary Thurber notified the officers of the society of Mrs. Cleveland's acceptance of their invitation.

IS THAT ALL?

The hour for the final adjournment of the extra session of the senate will not be long delayed. There are now but two or three important foreign missions to fill and the judges of the District of Columbia court of appeals to appoint. As soon as these appointments are made the President will notify the senate that he has no further business to submit and an adjournment will be taken.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate has confirmed the following nominations:
James L. Porter, of Tennessee, minister to Chile; James McKenzio, of Kentucky, minister to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, minister to Nicaragua, Costa and Salvador; Pierce M. Young, of Georgia, minister to Guatemala; Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio, minister to Japan; Newton B. Eastis, of Louisiana, second secretary of legation

at Paris; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, consul to Stratford, Ontario; Harrison R. Williams, of Missouri, consul to Vera Cruz, and Theodore M. Stephan, of Illinois, consul to Annaberg.

THE WEATHER BUREAU MATTER.

In the weather bureau investigation to-day Captain of the Watch Brand was first called. His testimony went to show that the property clerk had been ignored and that, as he claimed, he had an order from the disbursing officer, Mr. Stone, placing him in charge of the store room. In this capacity he disposed of the property of the department at such prices as he chose, admitting that a private sale would be had on one day and a public one the next. There appeared wide discrepancies in the prices, and when called upon to explain this he said that his books had been stolen. He admitted that he had sent furniture to the private houses of several of the chiefs of divisions, to Major Harrington's residence and to his own home. Some of these things had been recently returned to the department, but not all of them. He also claimed that he had seen stored in the cellar of Sergeant Ryan's house over \$1,000 worth of belongings to the department. Sergeant Ryan is an employe of the bureau.

IN THE SENATE.

The New Democratic Organization—Peffer Makes a speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The first business that came before the senate to-day was a resolution—offered by Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Maryland),—to proceed to the election of a secretary, sergeant-at-arms and door-keeper and chaplain, with the condition that the officers so elected shall not enter on the discharge of their duties until the first day of the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress, (extraordinary or regular), and that the present incumbents shall hold office until then. The resolution was laid over till 2 o'clock to-day. The debate on the admission of the three senators appointed by governors, was then resumed, and Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kansas), argued against their right to seats.

At the close of Mr. Peffer's speech the matter was laid aside temporarily, at the request of Mr. McPherson, and the resolution reported yesterday from the committee on contingent expenses was taken up and agreed to. It directs the commissioner of labor to make a report to the senate at the opening of the Fifty-third Congress as to the total cost (including all the elements) and the actual cost of various iron and steel products and of the leading articles of textile industry, and it instructs the committee on finance to make such further investigation in regard to the same matters as it shall deem important.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar last Monday concerning the election of senators by the people was next taken up and Mr. Hoar proceeded to address the senate upon it. He declares it to be inexpedient to adopt the resolution of the last house of representatives for an amendment to the constitution so as to secure the election of senators by the people of the several states. It gives nine principal reasons why such a change should not be made, the last of them being that it would result in the overthrow of the whole scheme of the national constitution as designed by the framers of the constitution and the people who adopted it.

Mr. Hoar's speech was philosophical in character and largely retrospective. Mr. Hoar yielded the floor at 2 o'clock and then the resolution for the election of officers of the senate was taken up and agreed to, after resolutions and speeches complimentary to the present incumbents by senators on both sides of the chamber.

Resolutions were accepted electing William R. Cox, of New York, as secretary of the senate; Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms and door-keeper, and William H. Milburn, of Illinois, as chaplain, and then the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

SUGGESTIONS IGNORED.

Gorman Makes an Explanation to Expectant Marylanders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—Sixty active Democrats from Prince George county, Maryland, yesterday waited on Senator Gorman and Representative Compton in regard to Maryland patronage. In replying to them Senator Gorman said:

"I believe in being frank with all my friends, and I will endeavor to tell you frankly my views on this matter, so that, whatever the result may be, you will attach no blame to your representatives in Congress. It is my purpose, and the purpose of the whole Maryland delegation, to serve deserving Democrats. It is only by such means that we have built up such a perfect party organization in Maryland, an organization that is not surpassed by any state in the Union, and which was begun here immediately after the war.

"The men who have contributed to the success the party has achieved are the men whom we wish to see rewarded, and none others need apply. But in this matter of appointments no condition confronts us. I cannot encourage you, nor do I wish to discourage you. All the delegation can do is to recommend, but it does not follow that our recommendations will be adopted. Many suggestions that have been made have been ignored, but, again, many have been accepted. Influences have been brought to bear now that may affect our ability to secure many of the offices that should go to our friends. I cannot tell what will be done, therefore I cannot discuss it, but, whatever happens, I want you all to feel that your representatives have done all in their power for your interests."

"Hoff to Go the Ends."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—The total number of appointments of fourth class postmasters to-day was 131, of which 72 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths, and 59 to fill vacancies caused by removals; 26 of the postmasters removed served four years and over, and 33 served over three years.

Fourth-Class Postmaster.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—W. S. Meyers has been appointed postmaster at Peeryville, McDowell county, vice J. W. Waldron, resigned.

THE GRAND OLD MAN

Leads the Debate on the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill.

ONE OF HIS GREATEST SPEECHES.

He Challenges the Opposition to Point Out a Solution of the Irish Question Better Than That Proposed by His Measure—No Incorporated Union Maintained by Force Ever Prospered—Sir Michael Hicks Beach's Interruption Promptly Met. Gladstone Accused of Evading the Criticisms of His Bill—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, April 6.—The galleries of the house of commons were filled, but the house itself was not full when Mr. Gladstone rose to-day to move the second reading of the Irish home rule bill.

Mr. Gladstone said that the government had no intention of amending the bill as presented, except in some minor particulars. He earnestly desired to bring home to the minds of the house the question when this great controversy was to end. [Cheers.] He did not address the question to the opposition in a spirit of assuming superiority, but he would rather press it earnestly upon their hearts and understandings as a matter in which both sides were equally interested in. For many years the question of Irish home rule had blocked the way of legislation. The Liberal party had offered a solution, but when they asked their opponents where all this was to end they rarely obtained an answer. Certainly the opposition had not yet ventured to point out a process whereby the greatest of Irish questions should be decided apart from the way in which the home rule bill proposed to decide it. [Cheers.]

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded with a historic review of the rise and the causes of the demand for Irish home rule. He said that the progress of events in the last century had proved the fallacy of the argument offered by the opponents of home rule that time and patience would see Ireland pacified without special legislation. Never was there a time when the Irish people were so near to acceptance of the union as during the first twenty-nine years after the act of union had been passed, and the reason was not that they loved it, but because they were trodden under foot.

"Let the house," Mr. Gladstone continued, "look at the spectacle the world offers in regard to its unions. In the civilized world no incorporated union effected and maintained by force has ever prospered. This is a challenge of some boldness. Is it too bold?"

Here the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach interrupted Mr. Gladstone with the remark: "Take the case of the United States."

Mr. Gladstone—I said incorporated union. [Liberal cheers.] You missed the essential word. [Hear, hear.]

Holland and Belgium tried incorporated union, and after a precarious existence of fifteen years a divorce was effected. Austria and Hungary tried incorporated union and after years of sad experience they found the choice lay in giving it up or the empire. [Cheers.]

"Unions not incorporated but autonomous have been attempted in all cases with success, sometimes complete and always considerable. In the United States each state had its own rights, and any one in America daring to interfere with these rights would be regarded as a madman. The colonies had some points in common with Ireland. The disease of disaffection once permeated one, but a remedy was found in self government. [Cheers.]

Regarding the question of finance, Mr. Gladstone admitted that it was no easy matter to disentangle the finances of countries associated for the last ninety years. It could not be done in any way free from inconvenience, but the trouble was mere dust in the balance compared with the vital importance of the great purpose of aiming at the real union of the two countries and the consolidation of the empire. The bill carefully guarded the possibility of increasing imperial expenditure, whereof Ireland ought to pay her share in the event of war and other causes.

The rejection of the home rule bill was moved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the board of trade in the last Salisbury cabinet. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with having made a long excursion into Irish history when he was expected to answer the multitudinous criticisms of the bill. Since the character of the measure had become known, the most intense antagonism had developed against it. In a large part of Ireland, the people were irreconcilably opposed to all the details as well as to the principle of the bill. The north of Ireland rang with protests against the prime minister's proposals, yet the prime minister ignored this remarkable agitation and would not even pause in his retrospect to answer the arguments behind it. Nevertheless, admitting a unanimous sentiment in Ireland for home rule, the proposal for the dissolution of the union was rejected by the other party to the bargain. The majority of the electors of Great Britain were convinced that parliament was persuaded to take the fateful step now proposed could never retrace it without plunging the country into the horrors of a civil war. [Cheers.]

THE EMPEROR'S ABSENCE

From Buda Pesth is the Theme for a Speech in the Hungarian Diet.

BUDA PESTH, April 6.—In the Hungarian diet to-day Count Apponyi, the leader of the party of the Left, made a speech, in the course of which he referred to the fact that Emperor Francis Joseph had not been in the Hungarian capital for five months; in fact, not since the freedom of the city had been conferred on the great Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth. The speaker declared that a cause for estrangement ought not to be sought by the emperor or his advisers in the expression of national sentiment evidenced by the conferring of the freedom of Buda Pesth upon Kossuth, but that a cause might rather be sought in the way national institutions were managed.

Count Apponyi concluded his remarks in reference to the emperor by declaring that should serious symptoms of bad feeling show themselves, he would bring the matter to the attention of parliament in a more direct manner than he at present felt called upon to assume.

Count Apponyi's reference to the absence of the emperor was listened to with close attention and his remarks were evidently met with approbation, for upon the conclusion of his allusions to his majesty, the sentiments he had expressed were loudly cheered.

A DULL SESSION

Of the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration. Russell's Argument Finished.

PARIS, April 6.—The morning session of the Bering Sea arbitration court was dull and even the eloquence of such pleaders as Attorney General Russell and J. C. Carter failed to awaken interest. Even the members of the court seemed bored and it was noticed that the august head of Sir John Thompson, one of the British arbitrators, frequently nodded. Sir Charles Russell concluded his argument in reply to Mr. E. J. Phelps.

In closing his answer to Mr. Phelps' proposal to exclude the supplementary report of British Bering Sea commissioners, Sir Charles Russell contended that the objections of the United States to the report was on the ground that it had not been subject to control or cross-examination applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United States' counter case. In conclusion Sir Charles Russell urged upon the arbitrators the necessity of determining the question of right before dealing with the regulation of the seal fisheries. The British counsel, he said, would do their utmost to have this course of procedure prevail.

In his address to Sir Charles Russell Mr. Carter pointed out that when the United States delegates arrived in Paris the cases, so far as argument was concerned, were finished and both cases and counter cases had long been closed. The United States government, therefore, never imagined that further evidence would be adduced. The United States government was of the opinion that it had much reason to complain of Great Britain's conduct in the case, but this had been passed over. That, however, after the case had been submitted, additional evidence should be brought forward was a contingency which had never been contemplated by the representatives of the American government. They admitted that further oral argument might be necessary for the purpose of elucidation, but surprise was the least of the emotions they experienced when the supplementary report was introduced. They believed that the only thing to be done was to return these documents, as the time for submitting new evidence was long past.

"We would not impute bad faith to the British government," said Mr. Carter, "to charge the British delegates with entering upon this case saying 'we will teach those Yankees a trick worth knowing.' At the same time we hold that our opponents proceeded on an erroneous interpretation of the treaty of arbitration."

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

In Which the Homes of Brady's Bondsmen are Seriously Involved.

KITANNING, Pa., April 6.—Some time ago suit was brought in this county by Ludwig Drier, of New York, trustee of mortgages, versus the Brady's Bend Iron Company, to foreclose mortgages. The case involves interests affecting G. M. Jordan, of New York, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, the East Brady Bridge Company, and certain labor claims. The ownership of all real estate buildings and mineral rights belonging to the Brady's Bend Iron Company, amounting to over \$700,000, including almost the entire town of Brady's Bend, is in dispute.

After the contest among the bondholders, mortgagees and labor claimants, the court appointed John F. Whitworth, a local attorney, master in chancery to examine the records and hear the testimony and decide the matter. He found in favor of the iron company and against the mortgagees. Exceptions to his report were filed and this week they are being argued before Judge S. S. Mehard, of Mercer county. Judge Rayburn having been employed at one time for the labor claimants. The people of Brady's Bend are very much interested in the case, for if the plaintiff wins many of them will be evicted from homes in which they have lived many years.

A SERIOUS DELAY

In Arranging World's Fair Exhibits Caused by Carelessness of Exhibitors.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The carelessness of American exhibitors at the World's Fair is likely to cause a serious trouble in arranging the exhibits and may delay the installation of some displays until June 1. Unless immediate action is taken and some remedy devised at once, a blockade of freight cars is certain to occur at Jackson park through the failure of the American exhibitors to properly mark their cars for the buildings intended.

The possible congestion inside the park is causing serious trouble to the railroads, for, with the track room inside the park largely taken up, the overflow of cars is forced back upon the railroads, which are more than ordinarily busy at the present time, and is looking up so many of the cars that unless urgent measures are adopted they will be compelled to slow down on accepting exhibits for delivery until there is more room in the park. Matters have not reached this desperate state as yet, but if American exhibitors and outside railroads persist in ignoring the written instructions given for the marking of World's Fair exhibits, there is bound to be serious trouble.

The Choctaw War.

ANTLER, I. T., April 6.—The Choctaw war refuses to come to a climax. The militia will neither disband nor attack Locke. They seem in a quandary as to what to do. The partisans now condemn Governor Jones for his course in the matter.

It is said a great many of his men have gone home thinking the matter has already gone too far. This accounts for the messages sent yesterday for more men. Locke is still within his fort with all the men he wants. They are true as steel.

Aid for Antlers.

DALLAS, TEX., April 6.—A News Caddo, I. T., special says: Captain Cornelius Jones left here to-day with forty well equipped militiamen for Antlers. He will reach that place about 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A STUBBORN FIGHT

By Andy Bowen and Jack Burke at the Olympic Club.

BOWEN DOES ALL THE FIGHTING

For the First Five Rounds, Then Burke Takes a Hand—Round After Round is Fought Without Serious Results, and Up to the Thirty-Sixth It is Anybody's Victory—Both the Men Are Clumsy Beyond Comparison—It Was for the Light-Weight Championship and a Tiresome Affair With No Satisfactory Result.

OLYMPIC CLUB, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 6.—Andy Bowen, of this city, and Jack Burke, of Texas, fought to-night for the light weight championship of the south and a purse of \$2,600, of which \$500 to the loser, before the largest audience ever assembled in the arena of the famous Olympic club. The men were to weigh 133 pounds at the ring side. Prof. John Duffy was chosen referee, while Captain Billy Barrett was in charge of the police details.

The fight commenced at 9:30, when the men shook hands and retired to their corners to commence the first round. The men advanced to the centre of the ring, and Burke in getting away slipped and fell. Bowen landed a good right on Burke's cheek and the latter clinched. Bowen landed his right on the ribs and the latter was thrown over Bowen's head in a clinch. Burke was fought into his corner and when the round ended Bowen was in the lead.

In the second, third and fourth rounds Bowen did all the fighting and had much the best of it. He landed several hard right handers.

Round 5. Bowen hit frequently and had the best of the round.

In the sixth round Burke landed a heavy left on the ear but missed a heavy swing with his right.

Round seven was any one's fight. Nothing much was done in the eighth round, but in the ninth Bowen forced matters and scored a left on the head.

In the tenth Burke landed heavily with his right, but he got a hot shot from his opponent in return.

From tenth to thirteenth round nothing was done but striking the air and falling over each other.

Rounds 14, 15, 16 and 17, the men fought hard, but the home man fought foul several times.

Rounds 18, 19, 20 and 21. Burke caught Bowen a right in the nose, which was the hardest blow of the fight up to this time. In the 19th round were easy, but in the 20th Bowen received some hard raps in the face which staggered him. In the 21st Burke landed several facers and the round closed in his favor.

Rounds 22, 23, 24. In the 22d Burke half fell and was half punched down, but Bowen was not strong. In the 23d Bowen was knocked down in an off corner and was floored again later in the round. Burke had much the best of the fighting now.

In the 25th little was done.

Up to the 28th round honors were easy, though Burke half knocked him down in the 28th.

Rounds 29 to 36. From the 29th to the 36th round nothing but misses characterized the fight. The men were clumsy beyond comparison.

Rounds 37 to 44 inclusive—There was nothing done, and the audience is growing weary whistling "Home, Sweet Home."

Rounds 45 to 48 inclusive—from the 45 to the 48 round the fighting grew hot. Bowen knocked Burke down in the 48th, but the gong saved the fallen man who rose in time to fight.

Dixon and Griffin Matched.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 6.—This afternoon Thomas O'Rourke, manager of George Dixon, the featherweight champion, who is here this week, received a telegram from John T. Griffin, accepting the former's challenge for a contest before the Coney Island club, June 30th. The match will be for \$10,000 and a side bet of \$10,000. The largest sum ever fought for by men in their class. Mr. O'Rourke at once telegraphed his eastern agent to arrange the matter.

Dawson on the Ground.

CHICAGO, April 6.—George Dawson, who is to fight Tommy Ryan six rounds in this city April 10, arrived to-night, accompanied by Billy Madden, his trainer. Immediately after the go with Ryan, Madden will leave for New York to arrange a meeting for Dawson with Jack McLaughlin, if possible, at 133 pounds.

THE NEBRASKA SCANDAL.

Articles of Impeachment Against the State Officers Adopted.

LINCOLN, NEB., April 6.—The joint convention of the legislature to-day adopted the articles of impeachment against A. R. Humphrey, commissioner of public lands and buildings; John C. Allen, secretary of state and secretary of the board of public lands and buildings; George H. Hastings, attorney general, and A. K. Hill, ex-state treasurer, and the accused officials now stand formally arraigned for misdemeanor in office.

The articles of impeachment were quite voluminous, covering thirty-five pages of type-written manuscript. The articles were the same in the case of each of the impeached parties. There were three of the articles, the first containing seven specifications the second two, and the third twelve, twenty-one in all. The first article relates to the cell house frauds, the second the junketing trips and the third to furnishing supplies, and the coal deals at the Lincoln asylum for the insane.

Steamship News.

New York, April 6.—Arrived—Havel, Bremen; Waesland, Antwerp; Vondam, Rotterdam.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 6.—Arrived—Normannia, New York.

BRISBANE, April 6.—Arrived—Trave, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, brisk to high east winds and rain; decidedly warmer.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.	
As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.	
7 a. m. 60	7 p. m. 61
10 a. m. 60	10 p. m. 61
12 m. 60	Weather—Fair.